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NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
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NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
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NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	JAN 26	CA/CAPLUS - Expanded patent coverage to include the Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT)
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS EXPRESS			JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005
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NEWS INTER			General Internet Information
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SESSION

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0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:31:02 ON 18 FEB 2005

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Feb 2005 VOL 142 ISS 9

FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Feb 2005 (20050217/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s blend? (4a) fischer tropesch products

249671 BLEND?

22324 FISCHER

15 FISCHERS

22336 FISCHER

(FISCHER OR FISCHERS)

7291 TROPSCH

1270694 PRODUCTS

159 FISCHER TROPSCH PRODUCTS

(FISCHER(W)TROPSCH(W)PRODUCTS)

L1 3 BLEND? (4A) FISCHER TROPSCH PRODUCTS

=> s blend? (4a) hydrocarbon? products?

249671 BLEND?

485822 HYDROCARBON?

1270731 PRODUCTS?

1238 HYDROCARBON? PRODUCTS?

(HYDROCARBON?(W)PRODUCTS?)

L2 1 BLEND? (4A) HYDROCARBON? PRODUCTS?

=> s l1 or l2

L3 4 L1 OR L2

=> d l3 ibib ab 1-4

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:965170 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:41839

TITLE: Increased oxidation resistance of **Fischer-Tropsch products** by blending with sulfur-containing petroleum products

INVENTOR(S): O'Rear, Dennis J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron U.S.A. Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

US 2002193646	A1	20021219	US 2001-882709	20010615
US 6833484	B2	20041221		
WO 2002102749	A1	20021227	WO 2002-US17131	20020530
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,				
UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,				
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,				
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 2002010395	A	20040810	BR 2002-10395	20020530
JP 2004534881	T2	20041118	JP 2003-505294	20020530
AU 2002045747	A5	20021219	AU 2002-45747	20020531
GB 2380487	A1	20030409	GB 2002-12722	20020531
GB 2380487	B2	20040818		
GB 2396622	A1	20040630	GB 2004-4835	20020531
ZA 2002004633	A	20030213	ZA 2002-4633	20020610
NL 1020877	A1	20021217	NL 2002-1020877	20020614
NL 1020877	C2	20030520		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-882709	A	20010615
WO 2002-US17131	W	20020530
GB 2002-12722	A3	20020531

AB The oxidation resistance of Fischer-Tropsch products (e.g., waxes or diesel fuel distillates) is improved by **blending the Fischer-Tropsch products** with an amount of a petroleum-derived hydrocarbon product that may contain antioxidants or compds. with antioxidant behavior, especially sulfur compds. from prior processing steps, such that the sulfur content of the blended material has a sulfur content of 1-100 ppm. An optional hydrotreating step can be carried out on the blend to further reduce the sulfur content. Thus, the oxidation resistance of a Fischer-Tropsch-derived diesel fuel is increased by adding >1 ppm disulfides formed from oxidation of mercaptans during sweetening of petroleum-derived fuel gases.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:965169 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:41838

TITLE: Blending of disulfides as temporary antioxidants to impart temporary oxidation resistance to Fischer-Tropsch fractions

INVENTOR(S): O'Rear, Dennis J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002193645	A1	20021219	US 2001-882675	20010615
WO 2002102944	A1	20021227	WO 2002-US15723	20020516
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,				
UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,				
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,				
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 2002010394	A	20040810	BR 2002-10394	20020516
AU 2002045746	A5	20021219	AU 2002-45746	20020531
GB 2380488	A1	20030409	GB 2002-12724	20020531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

OTHER SOURCE(S) : MARPAT 138:41838

AB The oxidation resistance of Fischer-Tropsch products (e.g., waxes or diesel fuel distillates) is temporarily improved by **blending the Fischer-Tropsch products** with a temporary antioxidant such that the blended product has a peroxide number of <5 ppm after 7 days. The temporary antioxidant is typically sulfur-containing compds. generated from sweetening of light [petroleum] hydrocarbon streams, especially disulfides, from mercaptan oxidation, of general formula R-Sx-R1 (R and R1 = linear, branched, or cycloalkyl; x = 1-4; preferably R and R1 = C1-4-alkyl, and x = 2 or 3). In addition, blending of a product (e.g., diesel fuel) derived from conventional refining can impart oxidation resistance to the corresponding Fischer-Tropsch fraction. The sulfur content of these blends can be removed when desired (i.e., after transportation to a refinery) by simple distillation or hydrotreating. The method can be used for such Fischer-Tropsch-derived streams as naphtha, jet fuel, diesel fuel, paraffinic solvents, lubricating base oils, LPG, and synthetic crude.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:812795 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:234427

TITLE: Emissions from Fischer-Tropsch diesel fuels

AUTHOR(S) : Johnson, Jack W.; Berlowitz, Paul J.; Ryan, D. F.;
Wittenbrink, R. J.; Genetti, W. B.; Ansell, L. L.;
Kwon, Y.; Rickeard, D. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Products Division, ExxonMobil Research and Engineering, Paulsboro, NJ, USA

SOURCE: Society of Automotive Engineers, [Special Publication]
SP (2001), SP-1645(SI and Diesel Engine Performance
and Fuel Effects), 17-27
CODEN: SAESA2; ISSN: 0099-5908

PUBLISHER: Society of Automotive Engineers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of exptl. diesel fuels using neat Fischer-Tropsch streams or blends of F-T streams with conventional cracked stocks was tested in diesel engines and produced lower emissions when compared with current diesel fuel. These exptl. fuels cover a variety of b.p. ranges, extending from light naphtha to heavier-than-conventional diesel fuels. All the fuels exhibited lower NOx and particulate emissions. F-T products can be used to increase the use of marginal refinery streams as diesel blend stocks to better meet fuel specifications (because of their low-sulfur and low-aromatic contents, low-d., and high cetane number). Extended-range (lower-boiling-point) diesel fuels also have a high cetane number and can be blended with conventional diesel fuels, provided that measures should be taken to handle the lower flash points because of the higher-volatility end fractions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:194806 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:194806

TITLE: Treating used hydrocarbon lubricating oils

INVENTOR(S): Salusinszky, Andor L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Australia

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4250021	A	19810210	US 1979-70713	19790829
AU 7950871	A1	19800403	AU 1979-50871	19780928
AU 533444	B2	19831124		
CA 1140884	A1	19830208	CA 1980-346781	19800229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1978-6150	A 19780928
			US 1979-70713	19790829

AB Process for removing metal(s) and water from used hydrocarbon lubricating oil characterized in that the said used oil is treated with an aqueous solution containing a surfactant (e.g., polyethylene glycol monononyl ether [39587-22-9]) and anions (e.g., H₂SO₄, (NH₄)₂SO₄, (NH₄)₂HPO₄, oxalic acid [144-62-7], NH₄HSO₄) which form an insol. salt or insol. salts with ≥1 metal present in the said used oil followed by separation of an oil layer of reduced metal and water content. The oil so treated is suitable for refinery feedstock, and also as fuel oil or **blendstock** for other **hydrocarbon products**, or as rerefining feedstock.

=> s (first synthesis gas) or (first syngas)

- 965859 FIRST
- 60 FIRSTS
- 965907 FIRST
- (FIRST OR FIRSTS)
- 1164897 SYNTHESIS
- 3 SYNTHESISES
- 63466 SYNTHESSES
- 1200764 SYNTHESIS
- (SYNTHESIS OR SYNTHESISES OR SYNTHESSES)
- 1408959 GAS
- 483036 GASES
- 1581831 GAS
- (GAS OR GASES)
- 8 FIRST SYNTHESIS GAS
- (FIRST(W)SYNTHESIS(W)GAS)
- 965859 FIRST
- 60 FIRSTS
- 965907 FIRST
- (FIRST OR FIRSTS)
- 3405 SYNGAS
- 14 SYNGASES
- 3410 SYNGAS
- (SYNGAS OR SYNGASES)
- 0 FIRST SYNGAS
- (FIRST(W)SYNGAS)

L4 8 (FIRST SYNTHESIS GAS) OR (FIRST SYNGAS)

=> s 14 and carbon dioxide

- 1102709 CARBON
- 24475 CARBONS
- 1111627 CARBON
- (CARBON OR CARBONS)
- 426172 DIOXIDE
- 6396 DIOXIDES
- 427782 DIOXIDE
- (DIOXIDE OR DIOXIDES)
- 199989 CARBON DIOXIDE
- (CARBON(W)DIOXIDE)

L5 4 L4 AND CARBON DIOXIDE

=> s 15 and (adjust? (4a) synthesis gas)

- 236833 ADJUST?
- 1164897 SYNTHESIS
- 3 SYNTHESISES
- 63466 SYNTHESSES
- 1200764 SYNTHESIS
- (SYNTHESIS OR SYNTHESISES OR SYNTHESSES)

```

1408959 GAS
483036 GASES
1581831 GAS
      (GAS OR GASES)
15249 SYNTHESIS GAS
      (SYNTHESIS(W)GAS)
40 ADJUST? (4A) SYNTHESIS GAS
L6      0 L5 AND (ADJUST? (4A) SYNTHESIS GAS)

=> s 15 and (adjust? (4a) syngas)
      236833 ADJUST?
      3405 SYNGAS
      14 SYNGASES
      3410 SYNGAS
            (SYNGAS OR SYNGASES)
      4 ADJUST? (4A) SYNGAS
L7      0 L5 AND (ADJUST? (4A) SYNGAS)

=> s 15 and increas? (4a) hdyrogen (3a) carbon monoxide
      3783434 INCREAS?
      13 HDYROGEN
      1102709 CARBON
      24475 CARBONS
      1111627 CARBON
            (CARBON OR CARBONS)
      164308 MONOXIDE
      969 MONOXIDES
      164821 MONOXIDE
            (MONOXIDE OR MONOXIDES)
      138988 CARBON MONOXIDE
            (CARBON(W)MONOXIDE)
      0 INCREAS? (4A) HDYROGEN (3A) CARBON MONOXIDE
L8      0 L5 AND INCREAS? (4A) HDYROGEN (3A) CARBON MONOXIDE

=> s 15 and hydrogen (2a) rich stream
      856581 HYDROGEN
      5506 HYDROGENS
      859670 HYDROGEN
            (HYDROGEN OR HYDROGENS)
      258433 RICH
      94 RICHES
      258520 RICH
            (RICH OR RICHES)
      141765 STREAM
      41228 STREAMS
      167566 STREAM
            (STREAM OR STREAMS)
      534 RICH STREAM
            (RICH(W)STREAM)
      52 HYDROGEN (2A) RICH STREAM
L9      0 L5 AND HYDROGEN (2A) RICH STREAM

=> s 15 and hydrogen (2a) rich
      856581 HYDROGEN
      5506 HYDROGENS
      859670 HYDROGEN
            (HYDROGEN OR HYDROGENS)
      258433 RICH
      94 RICHES
      258520 RICH
            (RICH OR RICHES)
      2116 HYDROGEN (2A) RICH
L10     0 L5 AND HYDROGEN (2A) RICH

```

=> s (combin? or MIX?) (4a) hydrocarbon? products?
992408 COMBIN?
2615419 MIX?
485822 HYDROCARBON?
1270731 PRODUCTS?
1238 HYDROCARBON? PRODUCTS?
(HYDROCARBON?(W) PRODUCTS?)
L11 18 (COMBIN? OR MIX?) (4A) HYDROCARBON? PRODUCTS?

=> s l11 and hydrogen (2a) rich stream
856581 HYDROGEN
5506 HYDROGENS
859670 HYDROGEN
(HYDROGEN OR HYDROGENS)
258433 RICH
94 RICHES
258520 RICH
(RICH OR RICHES)
141765 STREAM
41228 STREAMS
167566 STREAM
(STREAM OR STREAMS)
534 RICH STREAM
(RICH(W) STREAM)
52 HYDROGEN (2A) RICH STREAM
L12 0 L11 AND HYDROGEN (2A) RICH STREAM

=> s l11 and increas? (4a) hdyrogen (3a) carbon monoxide
3783434 INCREAS?
13 HDYROGEN
1102709 CARBON
24475 CARBONS
1111627 CARBON
(CARBON OR CARBONS)
164308 MONOXIDE
969 MONOXIDES
164821 MONOXIDE
(MONOXIDE OR MONOXIDES)
138988 CARBON MONOXIDE
(CARBON(W) MONOXIDE)
0 INCREAS? (4A) HDYROGEN (3A) CARBON MONOXIDE
L13 0 L11 AND INCREAS? (4A) HDYROGEN (3A) CARBON MONOXIDE

=> s l11 and Fischer tropesch
22324 FISCHER
15 FISCHERS
22336 FISCHER
(FISCHER OR FISCHERS)
7291 TROPSCH
7198 FISCHER TROPSCH
(FISCHER(W) TROPSCH)
L14 1 L11 AND FISCHER TROPSCH

=> d l14 ibib ab

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:216859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:216859
TITLE: Improved **Fischer-Tropsch** process
for providing increased diesel and heavy hydrocarbon
yield
INVENTOR(S): Kuo, James Cheng Wu; Haag, Werner Otto; Weisz, Paul
Burg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mobil Oil Corp., USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent